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# Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

## Portugal

### Addendum

### Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review

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1. Portugal welcomes the recommendations made during its Universal Periodic Review on 30 April 2014. 151 recommendations were formulated during the interactive dialogue and Portugal immediately accepted 67 (60 of which were considered to have been implemented or in the process of implementation) and took note of five.

2. Portugal deferred consideration on 79 recommendations. These latter have now been examined and Portugal would like to provide the following responses.

# I. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue listed below enjoy the support of Portugal

127.1. Consider and concur to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination's recommendation to ratify the amendments to Article 8, para 6 of the ICERD (Namibia).

127.9. Redouble its efforts to fight racial discrimination, including through the support to relevant non-governmental organizations (Bangladesh).

127.11. Consider drafting a national action plan on addressing the question of racism and racial discrimination faced by persons from African descent (Egypt).

127.12. Improve the effectiveness and accessibility of domestic remedies against racial discrimination (Islamic Republic of Iran).

127.13. Redouble its efforts to fight racial discrimination, including through support to relevant non-governmental organizations and further recommend special measures for vulnerable groups, including Ciganos, Roma and people of African descent (South Africa).

127.15. Increase support for the Commission for Equality and Against Racial Discrimination (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia).

127.26. Continue strengthening the mechanisms to supervise the observance of human rights of the inmates, with the aim of preventing ill-treatment and handle in a timely, manner all complaints of torture and other ill-treatment (Italy).

127.27. Expedite the judicial processes so cases stay within the statute of limitation, and to improve the conditions in penitentiary facilities (Netherlands).

127.33. Adopt comprehensive measures to address the problem of overcrowding, prevent suicides among inmates and improve health conditions in prisons (Uzbekistan).

127.40. Intensify efforts to make its justice system more efficient (Norway).

127.41. Improve the national legislation so as to speed-up the judicial process (Russian Federation).

127.42. Incorporate the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders, otherwise known as the "Bangkok Rules", as part of its programme on adequate treatment for women detainees, especially young pregnant women (Thailand).

127.72. Continue its efforts aimed at the adoption of legislative measures to enhance equality and combat discrimination that Portuguese citizens with African descent suffer from it (Libya).

127.73. Ensure sufficient budgetary allocation for the effective implementation of National Strategy for the integration of Roma Community 2013-2020 strategies (India).

127.74. Continue to implement the National Strategy for the Integration of Roma Communities and ensure its appropriate and responsible funding (Slovakia).

## II. The following recommendations enjoy the support of Portugal which considers that they are already implemented or in the process of implementation

127.2. Continue harmonizing its national laws with its obligations under international human rights law, with a view of giving a priority in this regard to ICERD (Egypt).

127.3. Rapidly complete the alignment of national legislation with the provisions of the Rome Statute (Tunisia).

127.4. Fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute, by incorporating provisions to cooperate promptly and fully with the International Criminal Court and ratify the Kampala Amendments to the Rome Statute (Estonia).

127.5. Fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute, through the incorporation of provisions to fully and promptly cooperate with the International Criminal Court (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

127.6. Expand to law enforcement officers human rights education campaign, especially on rights of women, children, the elderly and minorities (Viet Nam).

127.7. Ensure that adequate resources are allocated for the effective implementation of its comprehensive national human rights action plans (Philippines).

127.10. Remain steadfast in pursuing its preventive and repressive programme to combat discrimination against migrants and asylum-seekers (Democratic Republic of the Congo).

127.14. Strengthen its efforts to combat racial discrimination, especially in the judicial system (Slovenia).

127.16. Take strong action to address the hate speech and racial discrimination in access to housing, education and employment of ethnic minorities and intensify awareness-raising training for law enforcement officials (Sierra Leone).

127.18. Ensure that reports of the use of excessive force or ill-treatment by law enforcement officials are fully investigated (Australia).

127.19. Intensify training and adequate supervision of alleged cases of ill-treatment by the police forces (Cabo Verde).

127.20. Take specific steps to ensure prompt and thorough investigations of all allegations of excessive use of force and ill treatment by law enforcement officials including police and prison guards (Canada).

127.21. Deliver a clear message to all prison managers and staff that all forms of ill-treatment are unacceptable and will result in sanctions (United States of America).

127.22. Investigate all ill-treatment and other wrongdoing by law enforcement officials and bring the perpetrators to justice (Islamic Republic of Iran).

127.23. Strengthen efforts to ensure that investigations into allegations of ill-treatment of detainees are timely and effective (United States of America).

127.24. Investigate all allegations of illegal use of force and ill-treatment by police and security forces, including against migrants, Roma and people of African descent (Uzbekistan).

127.25. Strengthen its efforts to protect basic rights of inmates in vulnerable situations and ensure that inmates have access to and knowledge of proper complaint mechanisms (Norway).

127.28. Pursue efforts to combat overcrowding in prisons (France).

127.29. Support through legislation non-custodial measures as an alternative to imprisonment to reduce overcrowding in prisons (Hungary).

127.30. Undertake measures to avoid overcrowding in prisons, including when appropriate, alternatives of social reintegration instead of imprisonment, as well as avoiding prolonged periods of pre-trial detention (Mexico).

127.31. Consider increasing the use of non-custodial measures to reduce overcrowding (Norway).

127.32. Adopt a national strategy for the improvement of the situation in the prison system (Russian Federation).

127.34. Redouble its efforts with a focus on trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation and special focus on trafficking in children (India).

127.35. Ensure the enforcement of the legal framework for the prosecution of human traffickers and appropriate assistance of victims of trafficking in human beings (Republic of Moldova).

127.36. Find possibilities to strengthen the oversight of the governmental and law-enforcement organs in the field of trafficking in human beings (Russian Federation).

127.37. Further consolidate its efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Malaysia).

127.38. Continue to increase community awareness of domestic violence and give particular attention to the needs of families caring for older persons (Australia).

127.39. Pay special attention to the situation of domestic violence and its evolution, particularly because of the possible impact of the economic difficulties on families (Costa Rica).

127.43. Continue with actions aimed at safeguarding due process in all judicial instances (Ecuador).

127.44. Call upon the competent authorities to ensure the right of access to lawyer by detained persons (Hungary).

127.45. Ensure that human rights violations by police and prison officials, particularly cases of torture and other ill-treatment, are investigated and do not go unpunished (Costa Rica).

127.46. Pursue efforts to prevent abuses committed by the law enforcement forces and to improve prison conditions (Côte d'Ivoire).

127.47. Provide, in accordance with its obligations under International Human Rights Law, the widest possible protection and support for the family, as the natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt).

127.49. Take all necessary measures to guarantee the protection of the family, and lay down an efficient system for families in order to guarantee the enhancement of social cohesion and prevent family disintegration and social fracturing (Mauritania).

127.50. Support and protect the family as a fundamental and natural unit of society (Uzbekistan).

127.53. Strengthen measures to assist families most in need in the context to the economic and financial crisis (Angola).

127.54. Further promote employment (China).

127.55. Mitigate the effects of the financial crisis on its efforts to address the issues of child poverty and children living in streets (Malaysia).

127.56. Carry-out an analysis on the effects of the crisis on human rights, especially on socio-economic rights. Such an analysis should focus particularly on the situation of vulnerable groups such as refugees, migrants, the Roma, children, women and elderly people (Turkey).

127.57. Remain committed to implementing its human rights obligations and minimizing the impact of the crisis, particularly on the most vulnerable (Ukraine).

127.58. Continue protecting the vulnerable groups from the consequences of the austerity measures undertaken by the Portuguese government in the framework of the economic and financial adjustment programme which was adopted in the past few years (United Arab Emirates).

127.59. Establish and implement, based on the performance assessment of the October 2011 Social Emergency Plan, effective economic strategies of sustainable recovery and development that integrate elements of poverty alleviation and protection of human rights (Viet Nam).

127.61. Improve its social security system and provide necessary social protection to vulnerable groups (China).

127.62. Continue the protection of women, migrants, persons with disabilities and elderly people, groups which are particularly vulnerable in this moment of economic and financial crisis (Holy See).

127.63. Adequately protect those social groups particularly vulnerable to budget cuts, as is the case of children and older persons (Cabo Verde).

127.64. Take relevant measures in order to prevent the possible negative impacts of the austerity measures on the human rights situation for the most vulnerable groups, particularly children (Republic of Korea).

127.65. Continue prioritizing the adoption of relatively low-cost targeted arrangements for the best protection of children's rights (Italy).

127.66. Provide primary and secondary education for all children irrespective of their legal status (Holy See).

127.67. Continue its efforts to ensure that all children enjoy equal rights without discrimination (Ireland).

127.68. Pursue efforts to combat illiteracy working in particular to promote access to school for disadvantaged children (Senegal).

127.69. Pursue its efforts to combat illiteracy and establish an effective system for adult education and training (South Africa).

127.71. Further strengthening activities towards inclusive education of children with disabilities (Montenegro).

127.75. Strengthen efforts for the protection of the rights of unaccompanied children and children separated while seeking refuge (Ecuador).

127.76. Continue the measures implemented to ensure the right to water and sanitation within the framework of General Assembly Resolution 64/292 (Bolivia (Plurinational State of)).

127.77. Consider the promotion and protection of the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas (Bolivia (Plurinational State of)).

127.78. Continue to strengthen and provide further resources to the National Commission for the Protection of Children and Young people at risk in order to protect the rights of neglected and abused children (Timor-Leste).

127.79. Strengthen the measures aimed at guaranteeing and reinforcing the rights of older persons (Argentina).

## III. Portugal notes the recommendations listed below

127.8. Reinforce the Ombudsman, as a national institution compliant with the Paris Principles, with legislative measures, human and financial resources (Uruguay).

127.17. Adopt a law explicitly making racial motivation an aggravating circumstance for crimes and offences (France).

127.48. Foster and safeguard the family, based upon the stable relationship between a man and a woman, as the natural and fundamental unit of society (Holy See).

127.51. Take measures in order to allow the co-adoption of children by same-sex couples (Brazil).

127.52. Decriminalise defamation and place it under the civil code in accordance with international standards (Ireland).

127.60. Amend the Labour Code so that compulsory arbitration may only be imposed on worker and employer organizations in the case of national or local crisis (United States of America).

127.70. Make ragging of students an offence and conduct awareness-raising campaigns against ragging (France).